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One Thousand Dollars.

The statement has been repeatedly made in Democratic newspapers that General Harrison any workingman." This particularly idiotic lie has been repeated in a number of forms, the last one of which that we have heard of, is in the shape of a postal card addressed to workmen in certain large towns and cities. The issuance of such a story, in any shape, is entirely worthy the corrupt scoundrels of the Democratic pr who forged the Morey letter in 1880 for the purpose of injuring General Garfield's candidacy.

not, as a rule, believe in the force of wagers. But there are ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS the Journal has placed on deposit in Fletcher's Bank, which will be paid to any man, woman or shild producing the proof that General Harrison ever uttered any such sentiment as the Democratic liars and forgers are charging him with. This offer is unlimited, either as to time or place. It will be paid to anybody who will profuce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or

In any town, city, township, county or State in

The Journal is not a sporting paper, and does

the United States or Territories, and at any SENATOR TURPIE says-but really it is of no consequence what Turpie says.

THE Pittsburg Post, which is in a position to judge of the feeling in West Virginia, prophesies that the strong prohibition sentiment that prevails there will bring the State into the Republican column in November.

THE president of the Young Republican Club, of Brooklyn, calls attention to the fact that the club began work for the presidential candidate four years ago, on Sept. 23, whereas this year they opened the campaign on July 6. And still some people will insist that there is no enthusiasm for the ticket down

DEMOCRATIC organs are beginning to see that the Chinese racket is not such a great card after all. While they are amusing themselves with interviewing stray Mongolians on the presidential ticket, the American workingman takes his bearings on the platform, and comes over to the Republican side in platoons.

A SPLENDID ratification meeting was held in Fort Wayne on Saturday night, over which | popular uprising before the campaign is over. Judge Taylor presided, and Hon. W. H. Calkins made the principal speech, and a very effective one. The Journal's correspondent attempted to send a report by telegraph, but the company was unable to transmit it, and so it uppears this morning, after a delay which his explanation will account for.

THE Commissioner of Agriculture has orlered 450,000 copies of his annual report to be printed. This is rather a costly way of disseminating that species of agricultural lore of which a sample is the recent announcement that this is an "even" year, and a good apple prop is therefore insured. Four hundred and fifty thousand farmers could supply themselves with kindling at less expense to the

Now is the time for Republican clubs in ·Indiana to get into harness; now is the time for new clubs to form; now is the time for all Republicans, either in organizations or out, to begin to work. The State will be carried in November, but a necessary preliminary to this result must be the dissemination of pure Republican doctrine in all the benighted regions. Protection is the watchword, and every citizen who wishes prosperity to prevail should do his part by setting forth the advantages of the American system at every opportunity.

THE expenses of the Department of Justice for the year just ended exceeded by \$350,000 those of any previous year. The New York Sun expresses the opinion that a considerable part of this outlay "went into the pockets of the special counsel retained to assist in the executive telephone suit, commenced amid Pan-electric hopes, which is still pursuing its expensive way toward certain and scandalous failure." Inasmuch as the chief of this special counsel was Hon. Allen G. Thurman, it looks as if the Sun, which recently announced its intention of supporting the Democratic ticket, had done so with the fell pur-

THE Chicago Globe recently published an interview with one Alpheus C. Davis, forme:ly of Marion, Ind., who, representing himself us a Republican, said he supposed he would save to vote for Harrison, but he never could tarry Indiana, would lose the State by 10,000 majority, etc. The value of the interview depended on Davis's being a Republican, as was represented. The Marion Chronicle disposes of it by saying: "It will bring a broad mile to every one who is acquainted with Al-

pose of inserting a knife under the fifth rib.

pheus C. Davis, formerly of Marion, where he dead-beated his living for a dozen years off of every one who could be induced to trust him -boarding-house keepers, washer-women, merchants and saloon-keepers. He was always high up in the councils of the Democratic party, and was at one time assessor of the township under a Democratic administration." Democratic papers seem to be getting their principal encouragement from fellows of this class, and from fictitious Chinamen.

"THE idea of anything cheap is repudiated by your American laborer. He looks at the style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low." -BENJAMIN HARRISON.

ANOTHER THOUSAND DOLLAR OFFER-A letter from Terre Haute, Ind., says that Mr. Ed Miller, an engineer on the Vandalia railroad, is repeating the statement that General Harrison said, during the labor trouble of 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put the men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs." It is hardly worth while to deny such a story as this; but, inasmuch as Mr. Miller is given as authority for it, we desire to say to him, or to any other man, woman or child in the United States, that upon furnishing proof of such a statement having been made by General Harrison, at the time mentioned, or at any other time, one thousand dollars will be paid in cash by the Journal. The proof required will be only such proof as would be accepted by ordinarily prudent business men for the basis of any transaction involving that amount of money. Mr. Miller, if the report be true, can make more money by hunting up this proof than by retailing what any man with a thimbleful of brains must know to be a silly, idiotic lie.

The letter from which we have quoted further says: "The ticket (Harrison and Morton) seems to be gaining strength every day, and the one thousand dollar offer for proof of 'only a dollar a day was enough,' was a bomb in the enemy's camp, and they are just now trying to look in every direction at once, and asking excitedly of one another what it was that hit them."

"HE [the American laborer| calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."-INDIAN-APOLIS SENTINEL.

"THE simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."-BENJAMIN HARRISON.

A TWO WEEKS' OUTLOOK.

It is just two weeks since Harrison and Morton were nominated at Chicago, and they have been important and fruitful weeks for the Republican party. Twenty-four hours before the nominations were made he would have been a bold and sanguine prophet who should have predicted a result that would so inspire and unite the party. Twenty-four hours after they were made it seemed almost incredible that any other result should have been thought of. No presidential ticket of either party was ever better received or grew more rapidly in public esteem. Every day since it was placed in nomination has added to its strength and to that of the party, and the prospects of Republican success to-day are decidedly better than they were two weeks ago. There are indications of a Republican revival all over the country. and unless all signs fail the movement will assume the character and proportions of a These indications are not confined to a few States nor to any section of the country. They are universal, embracing all the pronounced Republican States of the North, al the so-called doubtful States, and even several Southern States. We venture the prediction that Harrison and Morton will receive a larger vote south of the Ohio river than any Republican presidential ticket has received since 1876.

What is here said concerning the strength of the ticket, and its steady growth in popular favor, is not intended to imply that the Republicans are to have "a walk-over," or that they can expect to win an easy victory. They may fairly hope for a great victory, but it will not be an easy one. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the Democracy will make a tremendous fight, and it cannot be denied they are in a position to do it. Politically speaking, it is a life and-deathstruggle with them, and nothing short of a supreme effort on the part of the Republicans will suffice to overcome them. There is abundant evidence that the Republicans intend to make exactly that kind of an effort, and in this they are inspired by a ticket which represents the very best school of Republican and American ideas, and whose increasing popularity from day to day is the best proof of the wisdom of the convention and of the invulnerable character of the candidates.

Speaking for Indiana, the Journal can assure the Republicans of other States that the situation and outlook here are all that could be desired. The Republicans of Indiana will make good their promises and pledges at Chicago. They have not overdrawn their account. If the nomination of General Harrison is well received in other States, it is received in the city and State of his residence with deep and abiding enthusiasm. Here, where his great abilities, his high character, his spotless life, his unswerving integrity, and the record of his public and private career are best known-her his candidacy creates the greatest enthusiasm. The Republicans of Indiana do not expect to succeed without a great effort, perhaps the greatest they have ever made, but they enter the contest with alacrity and confidence, and they will carry the State. They will do it, simply because nothing can withstand the spirit and enthusiasm which they will bring to the work.

A FEW foolish Democratic editors are still devoting more or less valuable space to the political views of Chinese laundrymen. If

Republicans had time or inclination for idiotic politics they might interview Cov and Bernhamer, and their present associates. There is no doubt that the preferences of a large majority of gentlemen now sojourning at Michigan City are of a character to form a Democratic "straw." Unfortunately, however, these persons have no more influence in politics this year than Ah Sin and his

"THE American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."-INDI-ANAPOLIS SENTINEL

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CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

While other issues may play a more conspicuous part in the coming campaign, that of civil-service reform must not be lost sight of. It is, in fact, one of the most important issues of the times, and if partially or temporarily overshadowed by others should still be kept in view as an objective point in politics. Under the civil-service act of 1883, passed and put in operation during a Republican administration, a beginning was made in the work of placing the civil service on a permanent business basis, and eliminating the worst evils of the spoils system. In the hands of its friends the law might have been made the basis of a very necessary and important reform, but under this administration it has been used to bring the whole movement into disrepute. The law has been violated in letter and spirit, and even made a shield for the prostitution of the civil service, the condition of which at present is probably worse than it would be if the law did not exist. Many Democrats are in favor of making it odious, and it would not be hard to convict the administration, by circumstantial evidence, of complicity in this scheme. Mr. Cleveland's record on civil-service reform is one of broken pledges, duplicity and double dealing, and how any friend of the cause can support him for re-election passes understanding. The only hope for civil-service reform in Nation or State is in the Republican party. The Chicago platform, recognizing this fact, said:

"We repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: Reform of the civil service, conspicuously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by further extensions of the reform system already established by law to all the grades which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided."

General Harrison by his public expressions and by his character and record is in full accord with this declaration and with the true spirit of civil-service reform. In a speech made in 1882 he said:

"I want to assure you to-night that I am an advocate of civil-service reform. My brief experience at Washington has led me often to utter the wish, with an emphasis I do not often use, that I might be forever relieved of any connection with the distribution of public patronage. I covet for myself the free and unpurchased support of my fellow-citizens, and long to be able to give my time and energy solely to those public affairs that legitimately relate to the honorable trusts which you have committed to me."

More recently he has declared his hearty sympathy with the movement to lift the State benevolent institutions out of the partisan control that has so disgraced them in recent years, and which continues. In a speech delivered at Danville, Ind., on the 26th of November, 1887, he made a strong appeal in favor of this phase of civil-service reform, in the course of which he said:

"Have politics become so bestial that out of the misery and care of the insane low men shall be allowed to coin party advantage? I do not know a sadder thing; death is not so sad. We are entitled to know that the men unfortunate ones have been selected not on account of their politics, but on account of their experience and their kind and humane dispositions. How utterly at the mercy of lust and cruelty the insane are. When they come into a court of justice to tell of brutality and outrage the answer is, they are insane. Defenceless, except as we resolve, fellow-citizens, that the next Legislature that meets in Indiana shall be pledged to the duty of putting everyone of our benevolent institutions upon an intelligent, non-partisan, civil-service basis. So that it shall never again be asked when a man or woman applies for service in one of these institutions, 'What are your politics?' so that the most careful scrutiny into their antecedent history and their fitness for the delicate duties they have to discharge shall determine the questi on of their appoint-

These expressions show where General Harrison stands on the question of civil-service reform; but with those who know him his character is even a stronger assurace that his management of public affairs would be gauged by a very high and clean standard. As against such a man as Mr. Cleveland, and with such a record, he ought to receive the hearty support of every friend of true civil-

"THE Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap living. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."
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THE Constitution of the late Confederate

States had this provision: "No bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to pro-

mote or foster any branch of industry." The St. Louis convention adopted President Cleveland's free-trade message as expressing its views on the tariff. Plainly, the Democratic party learns nothing either from time or experience. It is the same old disloyal, anti-American organization now as in 1860.

THE Chicago Tribune publishes the facts concerning General Harrison's connection with the railroad strike of 1877, and says:

"The true story is in the highest degree creditable to him and not only shows that he was a good citizen in the maintenance of the law but that he was a good friend of the workingmen when outside lawless elements involved them in trouble. There is nothing in his career which is more honorable to him or which displays more clearly his sympathy with the laboring classes."

This is the exact truth. Nothing in General Harrison's career is more honorable to

him than this episode which a few disreputable Democratic papers, headed by the Indianapolis Sentinel, are trying by bold and and bare-faced lying to turn against him. Here where the facts are known these attacks are making votes for General Harrison every day.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."-INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

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Ir has been stated in some papers that Benjamin Harrison's grandfather, Hon. John Cleaves Symmes, was the author of the theory of the "hollow world," but such is not the case. It was his nephew and a namesake. Hon. John Cleaves Symmes, sr., was a revolutionary captain, and John Cleaves Symmes, jr., commanded a company in the war of 1812. The latter is buried at Hamilton, O., and upon his monument is a hollow world.

A PHILADELPHIA paper says: "Gen. Lew Wallace's greatest feat in fiction was his description of a chariot race. And now curiosity is aroused as to how he will treat the

presidential race." He will take his hero around the course to the winning point ahead of all com petitors just as he did in the first instance. No need of any curiosity about that

THE Cleveland letter of acceptance is evidently causing the statesmen of the party much auxious thought. It is the general opinion that it ought to contain something to offset the lamented free-trade message and the Mills bill, but the difficulty of doing this without adopting the Republican tariff plank bodily is what puz-

READER, Spiceland: For what you want adress Hon. W. Dudley Foulke, Richmond, Ind.

POLITICAL NOTE AND COMMENT.

THE Boston Journal sticks to its declaration that the "only free whisky plank in this cam-paigu is in the prohibitory platform." A LEADING Canadian daily announces that Mr. Morton, the Kopublican nomines for Vicepresident, was at one time "the great war Governor of Indiana."

THERE are six candidates for the presidency out rustling. While many are called, it is a pleasure to remember that but few are chosen. -Nebrseka State Journal.

MR. CLEVELAND has no friends in this part of the world who are willing to attempt an explanation of his desire to Christianize and civilize the Chinese. - Virginia, Nev., Enterprise.

It is denied on behalf of General Harrison he ever remarked that one dollar a day was enough for any workingmpn. The denial was superfluous, because he is not that kind of a man. -Boston Transcript.

THE best man in the United States to manage the coming campaign for the Republican party is Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia. He is man of genius and indomitable courage. - Wash-

THE New York Saloon Journal has declared for Cleveland and the New York Independent has declared for Harrison. There you have signs to show how things are moving at the two ends of the line. - Philadelphia Press.

AMERICAN citizens are asked to vote for Cleveland and free trade because Thurman uses a red bandanna. This is really what Democratic appeals to American voters mean when trans lated into the vernacular of the common people. -Atchison Champion. Among the veterans of 1840 who have rallied

for Harrison in 1888 are the eight Hazen brothers who formed a brass band, and went through New York State in a log cabin playing for "Tippecanos and Tyler. too." They are all alive and well, most of them in Fond du Lac, Wis.

THE Indiana Democrats have been rather taken aback by a challenge to a joint debate from the Prohibitionists. Probably the national prohibitory committee will discipline the Indiana contingent for doing anything to annoy the Democrats. That is not what they are organized for. -Boston Journal.

THE last time we saw Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, was in New Albany of that State, in October, 1884, and we were both just ready to leave that city for different points not far distant to speak for Blaine and Logan. We may both meet again in that State during the impending presidential campaign; but whether we do or not, if we live we shall call on him at the White House when he is President of the United States as soon after the 4th of March next as may be required for the safe cleansing and the women who have the care of these | and renovation of the premises from the "Grover" scent and contamination. - Little Rock (Ark.) Republican.

The Friend of China.

San Francisco Chronicle, The simple truth is that on every possible occasion the present administration has proved itself the friend of China, and opposed to the Californian view of the question. If any proof were needed, take the refusal of the House on Monday to take up the exclusion bill for which Belmont and Morrow are working. A bare hint from the Democratic dictator would have sufficed to put the bill on its passage, but no such hint came. Why not? Because Cleveland knows that the bill, if passed, would stop up the gaps which the treaty has left, and because he values the friendship of Chang Yen Hoon more highly than he does that of the Pacific coast. When Californians are looking around for friends to China let them bear these things in mind.

Takes No Stock in It.

An effort is being made (we are glad to see that it is not by Irish-Americans) to work up a charge of know-nothingism against the Republican candidate for the presidency because his father was a Know-nothing and his great-grandfather was one of Cromwell's soldiers at the atrocious massacre of Drogheda.

General Harrison is not responsible for his father's nor his grandfather's actions. We see no evidence that he himself ever was a Know-nothing, and we believe him to be too intelligent a man for the role. He is a zealous Presbyterian: and in Ireland the Presbyterians have always been Nationalists and rebels against English

The Pilot takes no stock in this movement.

The Campaign Progressing.

The Detroit Free Press has now got down to where Harrison is not liked by the workingmen. The specifications are a little weak, but the charges are strong enough to make up. Its next lecture will probably be: "Harrison as a Pirate." to be followed by "Did Harrison kill his grand father with an ax or a sledge hammer!" The series is very interesting-written in the liar's

Absurdity of the Free-Whisky Cry. Springfield Union (Rep.)

Do the Democratic organs expect to frighten anybody by talking about "free whisky" in the Republican platform! Why not change the tune and hoot at the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which officially demands the removal of the internal revenue tax on whisky? The women want "free whisky," too, don't they

Hard Work.

Boston Journal. The Democrats are finding it difficult work to raise funds, hence the delay in creating enthusiasm which will not come spontaneously. Democrats who do not believe in free trade refuse to contribute.

Will Come Handy.

Santa Cruz Sentinel. The bandanua handkerchief will be handy when the Democrats are wiping away the tears of defeat. We only have to look back four years to remember how it is ourselves.

The General Conclusion. Souix City Journal. The more that is known of Ben Harrison the

Detroit Tribune.

more clearly it appears that he is all right. And Dishore Him.

The Republican party proposes to take John Bull right by the horse this year.

THE FIELD OF TIPPECANOE

The Bloody Battle-Ground Where William Henry Harrison Won His Laurels.

Prophet's Rock, Reynolds's Oak, the French Fur-Traders' Apple Tree-Scenes Where the Title to Indiana Was Written in Blood.

Battle-Ground Letter by W. B. S., in St. Louis Globe-Here William Henry Harrison won his laurels and his nickname. A strip of high ground extends into the Wabash bottom. On one side of it is the little valley through which Burnett creek, named for an Indian chief, flows. On the other side is a broader section of lowland. The strip of high ground narrows to a point, and there

was fought on the morning of the 7th day of

November, 1811, the Battle of Tippecanoe. A grateful State has perpetuated the memory of the event. This is Tippecanoe county to begin with. The point and so much much more of the headland as Governor Harrison's forces and the Indians fought over is a reservation inclosed by a high iron fence. The undergrowth and the weeds have been cleared away. The tall caks, which were here in 1811 and bear upon their trunks the well-defined scars of battle, are carefully preserved. A green sward has been encouraged with successful result.

The State of Indiana owns the reservation and appropriates money for a custodian and for improvements. Just above the reserved tract is the quiet little town of Battle Ground. Visitors reach this spot of historic interest either by the Monon route between Louisville and Chicago, or by a finely graveled turnpike which follows the high west bank of the Wabash, seven miles up from the city of Lafavette. Coming by the turnpike one has an illustration of the reverence with which all that pertains to the campaign of Tippecanoe is held in these parts. About half way between Lafayette and Battle Ground there stands a magnificent oak, fully sixty feet to the branches. It is in the center of the road, which widens into a driveway on either side. According to tradition Gen. Reynolds, who commanded part of the troops under Gen. Harrison camped beneath this tree on the night after the expedition left Tipp turn to Vincennes. The turnpike was laid out and built by a son of General Reynolds, and when it was found the tree stood just on the center line of the road, the younger Reynolds directed that it should be preserved. And his order has been respected to this day. The road is as straight as an arrow for a long distance, and this gigantic oak, standing in the center of it, makes it a conspicuous landmark.

Indiana can well afford to cherish the memory of Tippecance battle-ground. There Harrison struck the blow which made her. He was the Governor of Indiana Territory by appointment of the federal government. Vincennes was his headquarters. For several years pegotiations had been going on with the Indians for treaties which would give the United States control of this Northwest country. But back of the Indians, instigating them to the encroachments, were British influences. The war of 1812 was then in the near future. Between the tribes who occupied Indiana and the British authorities in Canada there was close communication and affiliation.

The active agents of these British influences were Tecumseh, the Shawnee orator and soldier, and his brother, the Prophet. Tecumseh traveled from tribe to tribe, inciting them to stand against the Americans, and urging them to insist on making the Ohio river the northern boundary of the United States so far as Indiana was concerned. His influence was very great. Some tribes of friendly instincts who had signed treaties recognizing the rights of the United State north of the Ohio, he induced to abrogate those treaties, urging that none of that country could be given up without the consent of all the

He was a wonderfully sharp-tongued fellow, this Tecumseh. Once he was at Vincennes on the invitation of Governor Harrison, who was trying to conciliate him. As the conpcil was about to open, the Governor invited the chief to come up and sit beside "his white father." "My father?" ejaculated Tecumseh. "The sun is my father and the earth is my mother. On

her bosom I will repose," and he squatted on the The Prophet was a fine running-mate for his talented brother. He set himself up as the pos-

sessor of supernatural powers. He had been a very dissipated Indian for many years. Suddenly he reformed, began to preach temperance and to give out communications from the Great Spirit. Some white man put the Prophet on to the date of a coming eclipse, and the Prophet foretold the event with great ceremony. When the eclipse came the Prophet shouted in thunder "Behold! Darkness has shrouded the sun

Did I not prophesy truly?" Very naturally, after that the Prophet came to have great power over the superstitious Indians. The principal settlement of the Shawnees was known as Prophet's Town, and there Te cumseh drew in his allies gradually and established a centralization of power which was felt among all the tribes, from the lakes to the Ohio river. In the days of his wild oats sowing the Prophet was known as Law-ie-was-i-kaw, which meant "Loud voice." After the power of prophecy came to him he changed his name to

Pems-quat-a-wah.

THE EXPEDITION TO TIPPECANOE. Governor Harrison viewed the growing influence of Tecumseh and the Prophet with a good deal of disgust, and one day he sent the Indians

My children. This business must be stopped. Your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes t listen to a fool who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit, but those of the evil [spirit and of the British agents. Let him go to the lakes. He can then hear the British more distinctly.

But Tecumseh and the Prophet grew more and more belligerent. The gathering of warriors at Prophet's Town became more and more formidable. The time came when a blow must be struck. At the head of 250 regulars, sixty Kentucky riflemen and 600 Indiana Territory volunteers, Governor Harrison left Vincennes and started up the Wabash to penetrate to the heart of the Indian country, and to bring the Indians to terms. The emergency was desperate, or an expedition would not have started at that time of the year. The forces camped, on the night of November 6, just below where Lafayette is now, and cut off a lot of timber to guard against surprise. That camping spot is still pointed out.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, written on the 18th of November, eleven days after the battle, Governor Harrison told the story of his approach on Prophet's Town, and of the selection of the battle ground.

"We struck the cultivated grounds about 500 yards above the town," he wrote, "but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash, there was no possibility of getting an encarapment which was provided with both wood and water. My guides and interpreters being still with the advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed, and had ad vanced within about 150 yards when fifty or sixty Indians sallied out and, with loud exclamation, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank, to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to hait and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man who had been with me before made his appearance.

"I informed him that my object, for the present, was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water. He informed me that there was a creek to the northwest which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief. and mutual promises were again made for suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day.

"I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it. It was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of a marshy prairie in front and nearly twice that height bove a similar prairie in the rear, through which, and near to this bank, ran a small stream, clothed with willows and other

Telling of the commencement of the battle. Governor Harrison wrote to the secretary: calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on the left flank; but a single gun was fired by the sentinels, or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger was from the yells of the sav ages within a short distance of the line; but, even under these circumstances, the men were not wanting to themselves nor to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their guns and took their stations; others who were more to by had to con-

The storm first fell upon Captain Barton's com any of the Fourth United States Regiment, and taptain Guiger's company of mounted pflemen, thich formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe, and tley suffered considerably before relief could be bought to them. Some few Indians passed ino the encampment, near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before bey were killed. I believe all of the other comanies were under arms, add tolerably formed, efore they were fired on. The morning was ark and cloudy. Our fires afforded a partial ight, which, if it gave us some opportunity of sking our position, was still more advantageous b the enemy-affording them the means of takng a surer aim. They were, therefore, exinguished as soon as possible."

A LOCAL HISTORIAN'S RESEARCHES. Common consent makes Chauncey Jones the beal authority on the history of Tippecanos. Well, I just disremember how that was, but Chauncey can tell you all about it," the villager ays, when his memory fails him on some fact bout the battle. "If you want to get the straight of it, go out and see Chauncey," is anther way of putting it. Mr. Jones is one of the ichest farmers in the county. He lives a mile er so above the battle-ground. His handsome arm-house stands in the midst of shrubbery and lower-beds. His broad fields stretch away in he distance to the Wabash river. There is an air of prosperity about the place, which includes the nest door plate. Mr. Jones has lived in Tipbecause county for fifty-two years, and he holds he office of County Commissioner as a testimorial of the esteem in which his neighbors hold

-As he sat in his comfortable parlor to talk shout the battle, he said: "I have the history in my mind as I gathered it from listening to the survivors. We used to have gatherings here, and then those who had been in the battle would go over the ground and give their recollections. Judge Naylor, of Crawfordsville, was especially interesting in his reminiscences. He was sixteen at the time of the battle. He would ge from point to point and we would follow him. "hat is where Jo Daviess's company stood,' he would say, and 'Here is where my company vas.' He would take us down to the extreme point of the battle-ground and point to where a ravine zigzags the low ground and up into the high ground. 'Now you see that hollow meandering through there? he would say; 'that is the place where we went out with the baggage wagons, carrying the wounded, after the battle. Naylor told us he never felt so good in his life as he did that morning when they got the wounded into the wagons and started off through that ravine. The country wasn't cleared up then, and it was hard to find a way for the wagons. The meandering hollow was picked out as the best route, and men had to be sent on ahead to clear out the plum bushes be-

fore the wagons could get through. "The battle of Tippecanoe just gave us this whole great country clear on to the lakes," Mr. Jones continued. "The Indians, under Tecumseh's lead, were contending we should never come north of the Ohio river. This battle was to force them to give way and let us have more territory. Harrison was on his way to make the Indians come to some kind of terms. His orders were to march into the heart of the Indian country and make them treat. They had promised to meet him in the morning, and he had gone into camp on the point. Mark ye, it was in November, cold and dreary. I have heard the survivors tell how a cold rain had set in and how dark it was. There was one soldier who used to come down here from the upper part of the State somewhere. His name was Lake. He always wore a red shirt at the gatherings of the survivors, because he said it carried him back to the cold wet night when he had on just such a shirt and got so much comfort out of it. The old soldiers had it all down pat, They could take us to the very trees where the outposts stood when the fighting began. Mark ye, the plan of the Indians was to crawl up through willows and tall grass, shoot down the outposts with arrows and then rush in and use their guns. The fighting began about 3, and lasted until daylight. History tells us that sixty-three of Harrison's men were killed. The Indians were behind the banks on both sides of the battle-ground, and overshot. Otherwise the loss would have been much greater. We were dressing up the ground, some time ago, and had occasion to cut down a tree in one corner. When we came to work it up we found an Indian bullet in the wood full forty feet from the ground, showing how far the one who fired it had miscalculated. It was one of the old-fashioned smooth-bore bullets, used in the English muskets, with which the Indians were armed. As soon as daylight came and the cavalry could ride down the sides of the battle-ground, they soon drove the Indians back into the swamp and dispersed them. It was never known how many Indians were killed. Some bodies were found in the thick sage grass at the bottom of the slope, but most of the dead were probably carried away. The Prophet didn't stop long after the battle ended He and his followers crossed the river, abandoning Prophet's Town, and marched up the other side of the Wabash until they met Tecumseh. The chief was very angry. He was on the way with re-enforcements, other tribes whom he had persuaded to join him, and he did not intend that there should be any fighting until he arrived. I have heard that he had 1,500 or 1,600 with him. If he had got here Harrison would have been whipped. The surroundings of the battle-ground were very different from what they are now. Where you see fields of wheat ripening and the corn tasseling to-day, there was high grass and willows, through which the Indians could crawl unseen when they attacked, and into which they retreated when the cavalry charged them in the morning. I have heard that there were ten or twelve tribes represented in the attacking force." Mr. Jones's recollections of the great gather-

ing on the battle-ground when Harrison was running for the presidency in 1840 is very fresh. He was an active participant.

"That was the largest assemblage in Indiana up to that time," said Mr. Jones. "We had no railroads, but people came hundreds of miles in their wagons. It was thought that at least fifteen thousand people were on the battleground. A lot of us came up from Lefavette a few days before, cut timber from the hill where Prophet's Rock is, and build a big cabin on the ground to hold the provisions, which were dealt out free to everybody. We had an enormous wagon built in Lafavette, and on that we erected a log cabin. There were coonskins nailed on the outside, and there was a barrel of cider inside. There was also a printing-press inside. and two or three men were kept busy running off Harrison songs. This wagon was drawn by half a dozen teams of white horses, and as it was taken around through the crowds the campaign songs were distributed. The carcass of an ox was roasted, and we had a terrible time. The biggest speakers from all around were here. I have heard Gen. Breckinridge, Stephen A. Douglas and all the great public orators talk on Tippecanoe battleground. That has always been a favorite gath-

ering-place in political campaigns." A few rods below where the line of Mr. Jones's farm strikes the river is an interesting spot. There, tradition has it, was located the post of the French fur-traders. There they kept a stock of such things as are good for barter among the Indians, and bargained for pelts. The foundation logs of the houses could be sean until a few years ago. Now a clearing and the stone corners mark the location. There is one other interesting relic-an apple tree.

"It bears a small apple," said Mr. Jones, "pnlike anything that grows in this part of the country, and, in fact, unlike any other apple I ever tasted. The tree is old, and I can only account for its presence there on the supposition that the Frenchmen brought it from Canada and planted it. The grass, too, that grows about the ruins is entirely different from any we have, and I believe it was brought in by the for traders."

Prophet's Town extended along the river for some distance. One portion of it was near the fur-trading post. An orchard considerably past its prime occupies a part of the site, and where Tecumseh's house is said to have stood a farmer has his cow-shed.

"There was no more trouble with the Indians about here after the battle of Tippecance," said Mr. Jones. "They went to Vincennes and made the treaties General Harrison desired. For a long time all this region was a reservation. can remember when the Indians were thick about here. After awhile the government commenced moving them in accordance with the treaty of the country west of the Mississippi. One night the soldiers who were conducting a large body of Shawnees west camped on the battle-ground. The recollection was too much for the Indians. That night nearly all of them broke away and went back to the lands from which they had been taken, and they had to be

collected together again." THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH'S STORIES. Uncle Tommy Abbott is the village blacksmith at Battle Ground. He has considerable reputation as a local historian, but of a different sort

from that enjoyed by Mr. Jones. "I had risen at 4:15 o'clock, and the signal for "All Chauncey'll tell you is straight goods," "the villagers say when they indorse Mr. Jones' veracity; but when they send the stranger around to Uncle Tommy, they say, "Go and see the blacksmith; he knows a heap about Tippecance and Gin'ral Harrison," and then they grin. Mr. Abbott is a big man, with shoulders both Mr. Abbott is a big man, with shoulders both broadened and bent by fifty years over the anvil. He has an impassive face and a measured, monotonous tone. He has a promoking way of putting his hand to his ear, bending forward and shouting "hey!" when anybody interrupts his narrative with a question.

"Harrison had 5,000 seldiers," said Uncle Tommy. "History tells us that And the